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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	163
EDITORIALS:	
Mr. Warner's Silver Scheme,	165
The Dolphin Business,	166
WEEKLY NOTES:	166
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Partition of Africa,	167
A Preacher Poet,	168
Haverford College,	168
The New York Draft Riots of '63,	168
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association,	169
POETRY:	
Symphony,	170
REVIEWS:	
McMaster's "A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War,"	170
The Works of Thomas Middleton,	172
Brierley Notices,	172
ART:	
Painters at Summer Resorts,	172
Notes,	172
SCIENCE NOTES.	173
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	173
GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES,	174
NOTES ON PERIODICALS,	174
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	174
DRIFT,	175

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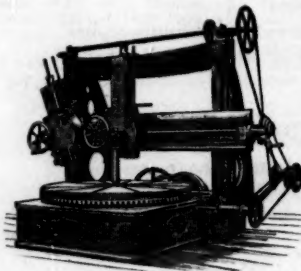
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THAT the course taken by the President and his associates in administration is disappointing the friends of Civil Service Reform, is shown by the large qualifications with which they now accompany their praises of the executive. "He is a good man but . . ." Another indication of this is found in the reports that he has been taking this or that subordinate to task, or that he has expressed his dissatisfaction with what has been done in some department. But the work of removal and appointments goes bravely forward,—as bravely as though Mr. Cleveland had never assured Mr. Curtis that none but "offensive partisans" would be removed.

This week it was reported in the *Washington Star* that the President had "called a halt" in the work of removal, and that certain heads of departments and bureaus would be required to give an account of themselves in this matter. A day's waiting showed it was altogether a mistake. The official guillotine continued to fall as before, and Republican heads to fill the basket. Mr. Cleveland will observe the law. The little fragment of Civil Service Reform secured by the Eaton-Pendleton-Hawley bill will not be disturbed. But in the great area that bill does not cover, the motto of this Administration is that of its Democratic predecessors—"To the victors belong the spoils." The only check to its activity in removal, and the only prospect of enlarging the scope of the reform, is found in the probable resistance of the Republican majority in the national Senate.

In the exercise of their discretion in the matter of appointments, Mr. Cleveland's subordinates show frequent lapses of judgment. It may well be supposed that all the available offices could be filled with Democrats without falling back upon the criminal class. Yet in two Ohio appointments in one week, the persons selected were men who had been convicted of crime. Ordinary slips as to the character of a nominee to an office may be charged to ignorance or oversight. But the selection of convicted criminals seem to indicate defiant unconcern as to public opinion.

"GENERAL" Sparks of the Land Office seems to be about as clumsy as Mr. Garland, or as the Hon. Mr. Springer when he figured in the House as the great American investigator. Mr. Springer became famous for fishing after Republican delinquents, and catching principally Democrats. Mr. Garland hits Mr. Whitney in aiming at Mr. Roach. So "General" Sparks has been investigating corrupt titles to land held by Republican politicians. His first discovery was aimed at Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, and involved Secretary Bayard. His next is to the effect that when Vice-President Hendricks was at the head of the land-office in 1857, some desirable parts of the public domain came to be vested in his name, by transactions which would repay investigation. If "General" Sparks will but proceed after this fashion, he may succeed in leaving his party without a shred of virtuous reputation by the time his term is ended.

THE disclosures concerning General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, are certainly very curious. He is an active and busy man quite capable of assuming the headship of his bureau, and apparently able to give a direction to its operations, especially in the particular of making removals without cause. Yet it seems that he obtained, some time ago, the extraordinary pension of \$100 a month, upon the ground that he was "a physical wreck," "incapable of any effort," "helpless in both arms," and unable, in short, to follow an avocation that would bring him a living. Now it seems that no other soldier gets so much as \$100 a month pension;

General Black's case is absolutely unique. The next highest is \$72 a month, and there are but 868 persons who get that. It must be said that the business does not look well,—but then, to be sure, neither did the telegram demanding Miss Sweet's resignation. General Black, we fear, may have suffered, amongst the other sad features of his physical wreck, a thickening of the skin.

It is definitely reported from Vienna that the Austrian government, while it would prefer some other minister than Mr. Keiley, will not refuse to receive him. It thinks that after what has passed, his position in society and in diplomatic circles would not be agreeable. "His offensive remarks about Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and his consequent rejection as minister to Italy, would complicate his relations with the diplomatic corps, in which the Italian minister holds a prominent and distinguished place. Then after posing as an ultra-Papist he threw his religious principles to the winds, and violated the rules of his church by contracting a civil marriage with a Jewess. This is enough to put him out of sympathy with Austrian Catholics."

If the State Department adheres to its announced purpose to insist on Keiley, all there is of it is that the Austrians must take him or none. We really have no interests of importance that might suffer from the post being left vacant. We have practically no diplomatic business with Austria-Hungary. The last we had was when the Vienna government took offense at the expression of sympathy for Hungary in a President's message.

ONE of our most efficient consuls abroad, Col. Shaw, of Manchester, who, after a service of seven years in that city, was one of the first to be displaced under the new administration, received a highly complimentary demonstration from the merchants and prominent people upon quitting his office. The *Manchester City News*, of June 27th, contains an account of the proceedings at a public presentation at the parlors of the mayor, Mr. Alderman Harwood, on June 25th. An address, highly complimentary in its character, signed by one hundred and fifty persons, and accompanied by an elegant silver casket, was presented. Col. Shaw seems to have been highly appreciated in Manchester, notwithstanding his staunch advocacy of the interests which he was sent to represent.

THE falling off in the values of imported goods, in the last fiscal year as compared with that preceding has already been stated. (It amounted to 87 millions of dollars.) By a Treasury statement now out, we are enabled to see whether this decrease is due to a fall in price or a diminution in quantity. In the main it is the latter. The great articles of import have mostly come in less bulk: foreign sellers have not been able to dispose of so much in this market. This statement holds true as to iron ore, pig iron, wrought and cast iron, steel, rolled or hammered bar iron, hoops and bands of steel, ingots and blooms of steel, and other descriptions of metal manufacture, of a like character. There was some increase in the quantity of cotton cloths, and a few other articles, but a large falling off in clothing and combing wools.

THE riots in Cleveland are a warning of the dangers which attend the wholesale importation of coolie labor from Europe. The rioters were Poles and Bohemians who had been brought over under contract to work in the iron establishments in the suburbs because the capitalists could not come to terms with workmen who were on the spot. They were brought because they would work for lower wages and submit to more exacting treatment than Americans, Germans or Irish. But even the coolie soon acquires an exalted idea of his rights in this free country, and the methods

he takes to assert these are in accordance with the level of his civilization. Two thousand of these Poles and Bohemians armed themselves with revolvers, and kept the city in terror for several days. They forcibly closed establishments whose workpeople had no interest in the matter in dispute. They gave the Cleveland capitalists a taste of coolie rage which may dispose them to acquiesce more readily in the law which forbids the importation of half-civilized mobs, who have left behind them even the restraints of their family life.

BESIDES the troubles with the Apaches and the Utes, there seems to be considerable danger of a war with the far more civilized Cheyennes in the Indian Territory. The encroachments of the cattle-ranchers upon their lands, and the personal outrages perpetrated by the "cowboys" in the service of these ranchers, have caused the disturbance of friendly relations. A cry comes for the disarmament of the Cheyennes, in order to save the lives of the whites. But this would be grossly unfair, unless the cowboys were disarmed equally. The Cheyennes are probably their superiors both in general civilization and in respect for the rights of life, person and property.

The government has done better by sending Gen. Sheridan to the scene of the disturbance, with discretion to make such promises as he thinks reasonable in the matter of redressing their grievances. This will be thought a great weakness by that western element which flourishes on Indian wars and on the confiscations which follow them.

THE platform of the Pennsylvania Republicans has been the occasion of some comment, though it contains nothing materially different from previous declarations of the party in this State. The repeal of internal taxation, except such as falls upon spirituous and malt liquors, is demanded. This would release tobacco. A wiser thing would be to retain tobacco, and put sugar on the free list. "An additional levy upon imports" is called for, but the meaning of this is not clear, since it is in company with a clause in reference to raising "necessary revenues;" to levy very much higher rates—always provided the custom-house officers do their duty—would be to check imports and reduce the revenue. The plank on the civil service is not vigorous. It proposes "no removal during the term of office." But how about officials who are appointed for an indefinite term? And is it proposed that there shall be changes whenever commissions expire? That would give a chance to a President for a "clean sweep," in the course of his four years, and it by no means represents Civil Service Reform.

OTHER features of the platform are more satisfactory. The demand for the encouragement of commerce in American ships, (the reverse of which the Postmaster-General seems desirous to illustrate); for a steady maintenance of our industrial independence, and for the suppression of the importation of foreign contract labor, are all sound. Quite just is the condemnation of narrow and prescriptive features in the action of the National and State Administrations, and the responsibility for the defeat of apportionment is fairly placed on the governor, who vetoed the measure.

THERE is a first-class political quarrel in progress between Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and other leaders of the Democratic party in that state, especially Mr. Kelsey. The burden of the charges made against the Senator is that he is a good deal more of a railroad politician than a Democrat, and that he repeatedly has sacrificed the interests of his party to that of his employers in the railroad corporations. We are glad of this discussion for no partisan reason. We should rejoice to see the Republicans of New Jersey as much stirred up over the same question. Although New Jersey is no longer "the province of the Camden and Amboy railroad," she is still far too much under the influence of these great companies. The battle royal which was needed to bring them under an equitable rate of taxation, and the power they have exerted in the most important elections of recent years,

show that New Jersey needs still farther emancipation. But Mr. McPherson might justly retort that the Democrats of New Jersey have every reason to avoid a quarrel with the railroads. But for them the party never would have acquired the power it has in the State. Even if it be true that he acquiesced or aided in the election of a Republican as United States Senator, it is equally true that without railroad help to the Democracy the Republicans would have had both senators.

BY the choice of the Board of Trustees, and with the cordial approval of ex-President White, Prof. Charles K. Adams, of the University of Michigan, has been chosen the President of Cornell University. There was opposition to this selection on the part of the Alumni, who preferred President Walker of the Boston Technological Institute. But the Alumni of so young an institution are not likely to have much weight in the direction of its affairs, and an institution so wealthy as Cornell can afford to act without reference to their wishes. They made the mistake of assailing Prof. Adams on the ground of plagiarism—the most elastic accusation that could be brought against a man of letters. This forced every man in the Board who disbelieved the charge to give his vote to Prof. Adams on grounds of justice.

THE sensation of the last ten days in London has been the disclosures made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* with reference to the traffic in female virtue which goes on in that city, and in which persons of the upper classes are implicated. The object of these disclosures was to force the hand of the Tory government in the matter of a reform of the law which relates to this business. The bill was one of those which was to be sacrificed by the new government, on the plea of a want of time. There were premonitions of the coming storm in a letter in the *Gazette*, some weeks ago, and in a magazine article by Mr. Spurgeon denouncing the shamelessness in immorality of the wealthiest classes of Englishmen. When the *Gazette* began the publication of shocking details, and accompanied these in many cases with unmistakable descriptions of the sinners, there was an outburst of wrath which enlisted all society. There was a demand that the Home Office should suppress the paper, and the attempt was made to stop it by arresting the newsboys and excluding it from the book-stalls.

But it soon became evident that other elements than society were aroused, and that the *Gazette* had a powerful backing. The Lord Mayor accepted merely nominal bail for the boys arrested, and avowed his sympathy with the *Gazette*. Men prominent in both the Church of England and the dissenting bodies, and especially the representatives of the great charities whose work brings them into contact with fallen women, stood forward as the defenders of the *Gazette*. A deeper wrath than that of the persons exposed and their satellites, was felt to be moving among the people. The Salisbury administration dared not touch the paper with a finger, and it came to be comprehended that other things called more loudly for suppression than a newspaper which had dared to hold up the mirror to the deformities of society.

It now appears that the course taken by the *Gazette* was not a spurt of sensationalism, such as Mr. Stead, its present editor has indulged in too often. It was undertaken deliberately, and with the assent and coöperation of a great body of religious and charitable people, who believed that the time for silence was past. It was preceded by a wide investigation of the evils to be exposed, and was begun with the assurance that every charge could be fully substantiated.

As the *Gazette* has challenged prosecution for criminal libel, it was for the persons it described to take up the challenge and secure its punishment by disproving the charges. The omission of names was no obstacle. Mr. Yates was sent to prison for publishing a criminal libel, which contained no names, but only unmistakable descriptions of persons, such as the *Gazette* has given. But no one of the persons accused has ventured upon this method

of verifying the accusations. So the publisher of the *Gazette* has secured the services of a commission, who preëminently represent the English people and their churches. Dr. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mr. Samuel Morley, the leader of the puritan dissenters, have agreed to serve in this capacity. Thus the heads of the Anglican, the Roman Catholic and the dissenting churches in England are united to probe the matter to the bottom. Before this remarkable body of judges the *Gazette* will lay its evidence, and they will pronounce upon the general credibility of the charge.

Of course society is very angry that four such men should have accepted this duty. But in this matter society is the worst of judges, and confesses judgment by its anger. Under the social rule of the Queen's sons, London society has gone down the hill with great rapidity. The world has long been familiar with the scandals affecting women in the higher ranks, and has good reason to fear that these are but a faint indication of the vile cruelty which has characterized the relations of the patricians to women of the plebeian rank. But after all, this investigation and report on the general question is much more merciful to the fashionable sinners who are implicated than would have been such an investigation in a court of justice as would be certain to follow a prosecution for criminal libel.

THE indications as to the next elections are watched closely in England. The Tories exult because Lord Arthur Hill has been reelected for County Down, although both the Whigs and the Nationalists supported his rival. As this was a Cabinet reelection, it was not so fair a test as was the election of a Whig for the really vacant seat for Antrim county, about a month ago. It is impossible to muster the whole strength of a party to oppose a reelection under such circumstances. Besides this, the Hills are the most popular landlords in Ireland. The present Marquis of Downshire, Lord Arthur's elder brother, has well maintained the reputation of his house for a singularly generous treatment of their tenants. They are the only Ulster family who have kept in both the letter and the spirit the promises of tenant-right made to the Scotch and English colonists of the province in the reign of James I. They never evict a tenant, and the tenant-right of one of their farms used to be worth as many pounds as there were shillings in the yearly rent. It is no wonder that the tenants and freeholders of Downshire turn out to reelect the Hills to Parliament. If all Irish landlords were like them, there would be less work for the League, and less chance for Mr. Parnell.

SOME months ago, it was telegraphed from the Eastern seas that an English squadron had occupied the Korean island of Port Hamilton, at the entrance of the Japanese seas. We at once expressed a frank opinion of the transaction, but suppressed it when the representative of the Admiralty in the British House of Commons gave the report his emphatic contradiction. He did not speak of the matter as one about which no advice had been received. He simply said it had not been done, and he did so in terms which implied there was no intention of doing it. It now appears that it was done. British sailors and marines were landed in territory belonging to friendly powers. The Korean flag was pulled down; the officials who represented the King of Korea were deposed; and the British flag and British officials took their place. The act was as gross a piece of highway robbery as ever was perpetrated on Hounslow Heath. And the agent in its perpetration was the Gladstone government. It is no wonder that Japan, as well as Korea, is alarmed and indignant. It is not merely the act itself that justifies the alarm. It is the sovereign contempt for all weaker nationalities, and the implied announcement that Great Britain stands ready to wrest from them anything she may think useful to herself. If Mr. Bayard is good for anything as Secretary of State, he has the opportunity to vindicate our position as the friend of the nations of Eastern Asia.

MR. WARNER'S SILVER SCHEME.

WE are indebted to Mr. Warner for a very important correction to our statement and discussion of his new plans with regard to silver. We had not the good fortune to see Mr. Warner's own statement of his plan, but we compared the re-statement and discussion of it in the three leading dailies of three great cities. From these we inferred—as we now learn wrongly—that Mr. Warner proposed to issue certificates for silver at the rate 1 : 16, which is the basis of our present silver dollar coinage. Mr. Warner disclaims any such proposal. He wishes the government to ascertain the value of the silver at its market price, and to issue the certificates at that rate.

This will be seen to be a much less objectionable proposal than we had supposed. It is not free from serious objection, as we shall show. But it is not a proposal to attempt to keep a vast silver currency afloat at a rate much above its market value. We welcome it as indicating that Mr. Warner himself is becoming alive to the peril of that attempt. In his discussion of the same question last spring, he seemed to see no great danger to the country in a constantly increasing volume of coinage, whose face value was at least 17 per cent. above the market value of the metal used in making it. If Mr. Warner were still of the same mind, he would not have proposed that the certificates be issued at the market value of silver. He would not have proposed the serious change which is involved in his new proposition. And now that he has reached this new light on the subject, we hope he will be consistent in the matter. He is now pledged in principle to favor the cessation of the coinage of 83 cent dollars, whether his new scheme finds acceptance with the majority in Congress or fails to find it.

The serious objection to Mr. Warner's new plan is just at the point at which it differs from Mr. Ricardo's. He proposes that the silver certificates, when once issued, shall be legal tender to the value of silver at their date of issue. Mr. Ricardo's proposal was that the variations of the market rate should continue to affect the value of the certificates. Of course Mr. Ricardo's certificates would be a very unhandy kind of currency. Whoever accepted them would take the risk of a fall in silver before he got rid of them. They would be less desirable, therefore, than the Treasury notes, the gold certificates and the bank notes, which also find a place in our currency. Mr. Warner's kind of certificate would be under no such disadvantage as this. Once their value was determined, they would be legal tender for that amount in permanence. But if a serious fall in silver should follow their issue, they would be under the same disadvantage as are our standard silver dollars and the present silver certificates which represent them. There would be a considerable and constantly increasing gap between the face value of the certificate, and the market value of the metal it represented. And when the certificates reached an amount sufficient to affect the volume of our currency, there would be a general withdrawal of gold from circulation, and an export of it to those countries which assign to it in their currencies its full market value.

The alternative to Mr. Warner's proposal is not the expulsion of silver from our coinage, or its discredit with the world. It is to force the general remonetization of silver by suspending our coinage. When this is effected, it will be at a rate fixed by international agreement much higher than that Mr. Warner is ready to accept in his new certificates,—perhaps higher even than that now accepted by the United States as the basis of our standard dollars. It is the belief of European bi-metallists that a general resumption of silver coinage at the old rate of 1 : 15½ would suffice to maintain the market value of that metal at that rate. They deplored coinage at 1 : 16 as a surrender to the anti-silver extremists. How much more would they deplore the issue of certificates at the present artificially depressed market price, as a surrender of the cause of silver.

THE "DOLPHIN" BUSINESS.

MR. GARLAND has sent to Mr. Whitney his answer regarding the *Dolphin*, and the public will not be surprised at finding it unfavorable in the highest degree to Mr. Roach. In the view of the chief legal adviser of this administration, the letter of the agreement with Mr. Roach is to be construed in every way against the contractor. Work which the government's own experts accepted as satisfactory at the time of its performance is to be rejected as not coming up to the terms stipulated. Plans of construction demanded by the naval boards in the Navy Department are to be held fatally defective. And a failure to make a rate of speed which those plans may have rendered impossible is to be final against the vessel's claim to acceptance. Mr. Garland's opinion is so strenuous that it even involves a sharp censure of his colleague, Mr. Whitney. In the Secretary of the Navy's letter to Mr. Roach, while the vessel was under examination, there is a statement as to the rate of speed demanded, which, according to Mr. Garland's interpretation of the law, would have fallen far below the conditions required by it. In a word Mr. Garland is so very zealous against the contractor, that he overshoots the mark and hits his colleague.

The case has its value as a warning to our ship-builders. They are notified that the closest and most continuous compliance with the requisitions of the department in the process of constructing a vessel, and that under the direction of experts perfectly competent to determine what is good work and what is bad, will avail them nothing unless they are in favor with the Secretary when the vessel is offered for acceptance. And they are warned that the Department of Justice holds it perfectly legal for the Navy Department to lay upon them such conditions as to construction as must determine the capacity of the vessel for speed, and yet reject the vessel as not fast enough. They may be denied all discretion as to the plans used, and then fined heavily for not having used their discretion.

It will be remembered that the *Dolphin* was found satisfactory and in accordance with the terms of the contract by one naval board, and then was condemned by another of no greater weight or capacity. And whatever may be alleged against the impartiality and freedom from bias of the first board tells with equal force against the second. The naval officers selected by Mr. Whitney for this service are just as much the dependants of the new secretary as their predecessors were of Mr. Chandler. In point of rank, experience and scientific capacity they are not a whit superior; they certainly have no more reputation to lose. But upon the contradiction of the first report to the second, Mr. Whitney bases his refusal to accept the vessel. If the first was worthless, so is the second. Every consideration which could have deflected the judgment of the first, applies with equal force to the second.

The report of a board fully competent to pronounce on the merits of the *Dolphin*, and fully sundered from political and official relations with the Navy Department, is what the public needs for an intelligent estimate of the question at stake. The nearest approach to this is the report of the body of experts—ship-captains, ship-builders, experts in ships' materials, and the like,—whom Mr. Roach invited to examine the *Dolphin*. Some of them were on the ship during her trial trips. Others have subjected her to a strict and technical examination since. Their reports cover every point in the complaints made against her, except the omission of the arrangements to enable a greater pressure of air in her engine rooms. They flatly contradict Mr. Whitney's board on points which are matters of fact and not of opinion. They declare there was no such springing of her floors as was alleged, and that this would have left traces if it had occurred. They declare that both the material and the workmanship of the vessel are of the best; that the alleged points of weakness in the structure of the vessel exist only in the imagination of Mr. Whitney's experts; and that the steps taken by Mr. Roach at the suggestion of those

experts to strengthen the vessel were superfluous. This report, taken with that of the previous naval commission, throws the burden of proof upon Mr. Whitney. Until some equally unpolitical and unofficial body contradicts it, the treatment Mr. Roach has had will be set down to other motives than the best.

We observe that more than one Free Trade newspaper—with the *Times*, of New York, as file leader—draws the inference from the alleged failure of the *Dolphin* that we must go the Clyde and the Mersey for our ships of war. It is gravely stated that Mr. Roach is the only builder in America who can construct a large iron steamship, and that if he is untrustworthy and our navy-yards are not equal to the work, we must either go without a navy or buy it abroad! These gentlemen write what they no doubt wish were true. But there are four iron ship-building establishments on the Delaware, any one of which could undertake and execute a contract for such vessels. This is perfectly well known to shipping men, and may be known to the Secretary of the Navy. The work done in the Philadelphia yard by the Messrs. Cramp for the navy of Russia is a sufficient example, while the work at Wilmington, in the two yards of that city,—the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, and the Pusey and Jones Company,—has put afloat some of the staunchest and the swiftest iron ships that sail in American waters. We presume there is no Secretary of the Navy likely to exist soon who would dare to so insult American workmen and workmanship as to openly make the proposal which the British-sympathizing Free Trade press now suggest; yet this is the true kernel in the nut. The results of the Protective system, the advance made under the policy of the last twenty-five years is being assailed in the *Dolphin*. Mr. Roach has, we believe, built a good ship, and before this controversy is over we think the fact will be shown; at any rate, the friends of American industrial independence will see that he has fair play, and a full chance to prove his side of the case.

WEEKLY NOTES.

MESSRS. G. P. Putnam's Sons have reprinted in their series of "Questions of the Day," Mr. Robert Giffen's paper on "The Progress of the Working Classes in the last Half-Century" (in England) with a "Note on American Wages," by some Free Trade writer. Under the normal laws of social development discovered by Henry C. Carey, and copied by Bastiat and Atkinson, the surest test of economic progress is the tendency to the distribution of wealth. The share of the capitalist decreases relatively to the whole amount of the joint earnings, while increasing absolutely. That of the laborer increases both relatively and absolutely. That England will stand this test is denied by more than one of her own economists. Mr. W. Cunningham, in his admirable book "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce," (Cambridge: 1882), declares that "the power of the laborer to satisfy his wants has not increased so much as that of other classes, while the purchasing power of labor has become relatively smaller." And Prof. Thorold Rogers maintains that the condition of the English laborer was better at the close of the Middle Ages than it is to-day. Mr. Giffen undertakes to prove the opposite of this gloomy view, and seems to make out a strong presumption that labor has grown in its power to command services and commodities. But his figures are not likely to pass unchallenged, high as is his authority in the world of statistics. Prof. Rogers in the preface to his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," (republished in this country by the same firm), says: "A great deal of what Mr. Giffen has collected by way of material is of very unequal value. Many of his inferences are perhaps too hopeful, many of his economic principles are of very doubtful cogency, and I have read indeed, nothing lately, the results of which are more open to debate and discussion."

* * *

PORTRAIT painting promises to be one of the noticeable incidents of summer life at the seaside, especially along the New England coast, where artists resort more and more freely with each passing year. At many points little centres of artistic interest are growing up, and attracting pleasure-seekers and people of wealth. The man of affairs who is too busy at home to stop long enough to have his portrait painted, is often induced by his family and friends to take advantage of his summer vacation to give sittings to the artist located near at hand. As a result of this seaside work there should be a goodly collection of portraits for the fall exhibitions.

AMONG the quarreling scholars of Germany none have obtained so unenviable a reputation as the philologists. One of the latest pamphlets, however, "goes back" on this record and does its author credit. In 1880, Delbrück wrote an *Einleitung in das Sprachstudium*; in the beginning of this year Curtius laid down his opinion in a *Schrift zur kritik der neuesten Sprachforschung*; and accordingly Delbrück must now give his *Betrachtungen* concerning Curtius' work. They are both philologists of the newer and better school, but still have points of difference. Delbrück lays great stress on analogy. He claims from the psychologist's point of view its importance in making and changing speech, and contends that it should not be used simply as a last resort when all other attempts to explain a form or word have failed.

* * *

THAT governments should "change their minds," just as individuals do, seems unreasonable, in the abstract, yet it does often happen, and it involves a very serious bill of expense in many cases. Here, for instance, is the campaign of the British Government in Egypt. It involved, only a little while ago, the construction of a railway from Suakim, on the Red Sea, to Berber, on the Nile, and a very large sum of money was expended in the undertaking. Now, however, the work is given up; a late English newspaper, under the heading "End of the Suakim-Berber Railway," briefly says: "Eighteen acres of land adjoining Woolwich Arsenal have been hired by government for the purpose of storing the Suakim-Berber railway plant, which is on its way back to England in thirty-two steam-vessels, which are ordered to the arsenal to discharge their cargoes."

* * *

It is a subject of popular complaint in England that the lakes in "the Lake Region" are in some instances private property. Remarking upon the fact that the Earl of Lonsdale has established his sole right to the boating on Haweswater, in Westmoreland, "but has granted leave to two residents to have each a boat on the lake at a nominal rental," a Manchester journal asks: "Is it not an anomaly that any person should claim and be allowed proprietorial rights over these fine sheets of water? They ought to be national property."

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

THE restless and energetic races which people the margins of the seas in the fjord-indented continent of Europe have not yet completed their self-imposed mission of conquering the world. In the 16th and 17th centuries they parted up the western continent among themselves more or less to their satisfaction, only to yield it up to their own colonists, who seem to have lost nothing of either their energy or their pride by transference across an ocean. Attempts upon the integrity of Asia have met with as much success as is possible—nothing has stayed the march of the Aryan save the solid wall of living Chinese, whose energy, increase, and stolid persistency are likely to prove more than a match, in times of peace, for all the dash of the Aryan.

Still remains Africa, and towards that continent the eyes of western Europe are greedily directed. Long ago a wave of European colonization swept around the shores of the Ethiopian continent. The Portuguese discovered, claimed, and to a certain extent possessed large tracts in both the east and west. But their investigation and colonization were limited to a belt near the coast—a coast unpropitious to the white man, and none too kindly to the native, who is unequal to his brother of the interior. Life on these heated fever-cursed shores sapped the energies of the conquerors, and the coast mountains preserved the secrets of the interior for another age. Yet the influence of the Portuguese extended far beyond their sway, for the product of the inland tribes, whether ivory, oil, or slaves, perforce passed outwards through their hands. In the course of centuries of association the Portuguese have left deep traces of their presence. Maize, pine-apples, pea-nuts, and many other fruits and vegetables were introduced by them, and spread far and wide—a benefit against which may be set the horrors of the foreign slave-trade. How extensive was the traffic in slaves carried on by the Portuguese may be seen from the figures given by Molinari. During the forty years from 1807 to 1847 the number of slaves exported from Mozambique alone to Brazil and the Spanish colonies, including those lost at sea, or captured by cruisers, was 4,952,000. A dear price to pay for a few fruits and vegetables! Other nations followed in the wake of Portugal, yet the insalubrity of the coast climate proved an effectual bar to actual colonization, except in South Africa, where the hardy Dutch Boers took a firm hold upon the soil—a hold which they now seem likely to increase.

During the first half of this century, Africa cannot, therefore, be said to have been to any great extent occupied, still less colonized, by Europeans. But the spirit of discovery, which among Europeans precedes that of conquest, impelled traveler after

traveler to risk his life in the attempt to explore the interior. Before the names of Bruce, Clapperton, Park, Tuckey and others were forgotten there arose a still more successful cloud of explorers. The White Nile yielded up its secrets to Burton, Speke and Grant; Livingston grew world-famed for his grand discoveries ere he fell a victim to his devotion; Cameron crossed the continent; Stanley solved the mystery of the Congo; Baker, Thomson and many others kept up the credit of the Anglo-Saxon. Germany sent out Schweinfurth, Rohlf, Nachtigal, Wissmann, Junker, Flegel; France De Brazza, Revoil, and many others; Portugal Serpa da Pinto and Capello; and even Italy joined in the race for African fame.

It seems like a dream. When we who are of middle age were boys, Africa south of the Sahara was a blank, and now it is dotted all over with names, and crossed with lines which mark the boundaries of the more or less hypothetical possessions of France, England, Portugal, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Congo Free State. Yet it is but about twenty years since Stanley descended the Congo, and only a few years previously many learned people were prepared to deny the existence of great lakes in Africa!

The European cannot see without coveting, and thus, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, discovery has led to claim, and claim to possession. Spite of the Congo Conference—itsself a great evidence of the advance of civilization,—the nations of Europe may yet fall out over Africa. Claims which are none too definite upon the coast become indefinable a few miles farther back. With the exception of Liberia, of about 135 miles occupied by the Kroomen, and of 35 miles left to the King of Dahomey, the entire sea front from Cape Bogador, south of Morocco, to Cape Delgado upon the east coast is claimed by European powers. Nor are the northern and north-eastern shores left to the African, since France holds Algiers, England garrisons Egypt, and Italy, France, and England hold positions on the Red Sea.

Upon the west coast Spain has appropriated the portion from Cape Bogador to and including Cape Blanco; from thence to the Gambia is the French possession of Senegambia, now pushed inwards to the Niger; then comes the small British colony of Gambia, followed by four or five degrees of coast line now claimed by Germany, and bounded to the south by Sierra Leone and other British possessions, extending to Liberia and the Kroo coast at the angle of the Gulf of Guinea. East of the Kroomen is a strip of French territory, followed by the English colony of the Gold Coast. East of this is about 100 miles parted between Germany, France, and Dahomey; at Lagos commences an English claim which extends eastward by the mouths of the Niger and meets, at some point near the Cameroon Mountains, a southward-trending claim of Germany; and from 2° 41' N. lat. to near the equator Spain has a second strip. From the Muni River almost to the Congo France rules by virtue of the Congo Conference; then comes a narrow strip reserved to Portugal; and then the few miles upon the northern bank of the Congo mouth that are allotted to the Congo Free State. From the southern side of the Congo mouth to or beyond the river Cunene, Portugal is in possession, followed by Germany, whose claim reaches to Orange River, except Walvisch Bay, which is English. From Orange River around South Africa to, or perhaps inclusive of, the Zulu coast, extend Cape Colony and its dependencies; while from Delagoa Bay to Cape Delgado 1260 miles of coast are Portuguese.

But two other powers exist which claim notice, since both are likely to become conspicuous. The first and more important is the religion of Mahomet, everywhere spreading southward from its northern roots, everywhere inimical, not only to Christianity, but to the arts and industries of civilization. England has found to her cost that it is one thing to contend with the pagan Bantu or the negro, and quite another to fight fanatic hordes incited at once by religion, and by fear lest the slave trade should be suppressed; and France looks on apprehensively, fearing the wide-spread confraternity of the Senoussi. The other power is that of the Dutch Boers. By their increase, and through that spirit of restless independence which will not allow them to be satisfied even with a Boer government, they threaten to shut in Cape Colony with a belt of Dutch republics. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State are supplemented by Stella Land and Goshen Land, while a third new republic has sprung up in Zulu Land. When it is remembered that Cape Colony itself is more Dutch than English, since the Briton does not emigrate thither to any great extent, and that the Boers have even sent an offshoot northward into the Portuguese possessions, it will be evident that these Africanized Hollanders would be likely to have their own way were a great European war to occur.

When all the elements here passed in review are considered, it is impossible to escape from the conviction that the next twenty years will witness stirring scenes upon the dark continent, ending probably in a *de facto* "partition of Africa."

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

A PREACHER POET.¹

A MEMOIR of the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his poems, is but another evidence that the poet was better than his writings, and that, as Emerson said of Chatham, those who listened to him felt that there was something finer in the man than in anything which he said. Born in Salem, Mass., in 1813, and dying at Newport, R. I., in 1883, after a pastorate in that city of over thirty-seven years, he is best known as a man of letters, the first and the best American translator of German authors; recognized in England as well as at home as an authority in that difficult task; praised alike by the writers themselves, and by the caustic Carlyle, whose earliest and whose latest labor was directed in the same field. Richter, and Goethe, and Schiller, and Auerbach, and Rückert, and Schefer are known to many who read only English through Mr. Brooks's translations, and by his magazine and newspaper articles on German biography and literature. Then there was that charming gift of his to the children of the new world in making known to them the quaint humor of the German stories told with pen and pencil for the little people of their native land, and "Max and Maurice," and "The Tall Student," and a score of little books that have made old and young laugh together, came from the same hand that gave to the English reader such serious books as Rückert's "Wisdom of the Brahmin," and Schefer's "Layman's Breviary." It is characteristic of his genial industry that he left unprinted over thirteen hundred sermons, and more than a hundred lectures on theological, historical and literary subjects, half-a-dozen translations of German dramas, and a great number of poems from the French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and other languages. Hardly an anniversary of his native town, of his *alma mater*, Harvard College, of his church, of Newport, or of any of his large circle of friends, was allowed to pass without exacting from him a tribute in verse, and his muse was never tired, never refractory, never halting, but always responding to the call upon his affections with something that entirely suited the occasion.

With a voyage to India to strengthen his health, with short visits to the South for the same purpose in days long before the war, with his brief journeys abroad, all made subservient to his intense love of nature and the cultivation of his native poetic instincts, Mr. Brooks's life was spent in the peaceful uniformity of his Newport home. He saw Newport grow from a decayed commercial capital to its present importance as a summer resort, and he welcomed the succession of men and women of distinction with a dignity and a heartiness that at once won their respect and their affection. It is a characteristic compliment that Bartholdi, the sculptor, now famous for his great work in New York, had Mr. Brooks marry him in 1878. In face and figure more poetic and unreal than any of the heroes of his own poetry or of the invention of the fantastic Germans whose writings he introduced to English readers, he had a kindly consideration for the poor, the unfortunate, the helpless, not only of his own church and creed, but of every nationality and of all colors, and of either sex. He lived a life as simple as that of the Vicar of Wakefield, and he was as ingenuous, as single-hearted, as little gifted with worldly wisdom, as Goldsmith's hero, but he had qualities of intellect and love of literary labor that lifted him up far out of the daily surroundings of time and place, and made him, not famous, but deserving fame for his contributions to the world's slender stock of good books, and for making known to English readers the best thoughts of the best minds of German and other foreign tongues.

The memoir by his successor in the Newport church, the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, is an admirable picture of the man, while the posthumous collection of his poems shows the many-sided gifts of the poet. Mr. Brooks was the victim of his own good nature, and talent that might have produced original work of a high order, was freely given to make known the works of foreign writers or to respond to the demands of friendship, yet what he has left of greatest value is the example of his own pure and lofty life.

J. G. R.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

TO the list of liberal benefactions by friends of education must now be added the very handsome bequest of the late Jacob P. Jones, of this city, to Haverford College. This, which will become available at the termination of a life estate, will be, it is understood, about three-quarters of a million of dollars, a sum sufficient to place the institution in a very satisfactory financial situation. It has required heretofore careful management, and some self-sacrifice on the part of its friends, in order to carry on its work with vigor and upon a satisfactory scale, but the energy which has

been thus called upon may now be differently directed for the college benefit, under the helpful provision which this endowment will make.

Haverford is one of our notable colleges—a comparatively small institution holding a most honorable position, and maintaining a high standard of scholarship. There is no preparatory department: the classes are entirely collegiate; and the number of students, according to the last catalogue, was 84, of whom 2 were post-graduates, and six were pursuing special courses. There are three departments—Arts and Sciences, in which a degree of Bachelor of Arts is granted; General Science and Literature, with the degree of Bachelor of Science; and Practical Science and Engineering, with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The last is the most recent addition to the college work, designed specially for engineers and others desiring an education through the agency of practical work in laboratories, machine shop and draughting room. Advanced degrees are granted after three years, upon passing a satisfactory examination.

With a very charming location, in the midst of rural surroundings, (the grounds cover upward of sixty acres), and yet near enough to secure the conveniences of the city, Haverford has some of the best of the English characteristics. It possesses the atmosphere of study, and its students exhibit the aptitude for earnest work. Withal, the out-door games flourish, and the college teams in cricket and ball are always recognized as competitors commanding respect. The endowment which is now assured to it will place its operations on the plane of assured success.

THE NEW YORK DRAFT RIOTS OF '63.

ONE of the least pleasant parts of the history of the Rebellion is that known as the Draft Riots in New York, in 1863, and with characteristic reticence, it is usually passed over in all histories as if it were merely the temporary effervescence of a heated population. General Fry tells the story in a calm, unimpassioned way, in order to contradict the errors propagated at first through the newspapers, and finally in a book, and stamped by authority, lest in this way the one side should secure the public ear now or in the future. He shows that the claim so repeatedly made that Governor Seymour of New York was in no sense responsible for the disgraceful draft riots, is far from being justified. He gives evidence from the records of the officers of the State of New York, that when Governor Morgan and the Republican administration were succeeded by Governor Seymour and his Democratic associates, on January 1, 1863, the national conscription was from the outset disputed, opposed and hindered in its execution by the men who were for a time entrusted with the local and state government. War Democrats had joined Republicans in securing the passage of the Act of March 3, 1863, but Governor Seymour was the representative of the Democrats who were opposed to the war and to every measure intended to secure its prompt, thorough and successful conduct. War Democrats who had served with distinction in the field were chosen by the national authorities to carry out the law, and were directed to invite the coöperation of the authorities of the state and city of New York, and to this end the latter were kept fully advised of the successive steps taken by the agents of the Federal government. If Governor Seymour had done his duty, the draft would have been made as quietly and peacefully in New York as it was in other parts of the country. That his opposition was an incitement to malecontents, an invitation for Southern emissaries, and a sign of the hostility felt towards the national administration, is proved by the desperate effort on his part in recent years to palliate his offence by trying to put the responsibility off on somebody else. General Fry, as the survivor of Lincoln, and Stanton, and Dix, and Canby, and the other leaders of the government in this work, now proves to a demonstration that Governor Seymour was fully and freely and constantly informed of its progress, and that his opposition alone led to the resistance which was so fraught with evil consequences. The documents he puts in evidence, from official records open to all the world, refute and flatly contradict the assertion that Governor Seymour was not notified of the draft, and show that he knew and admitted his failure and refusal to give the coöperation which was asked and expected of him. Not only was the militia of New York absent, helping to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania, but the Governor and his Adjutant-General were outside the limits of the State, and the latter was, by the orders of the former, trying in Washington to prevent the draft in New York. The victory at Gettysburg enabled the government to put in New York a force large enough to restore and maintain order, and the loss of Vicksburg was as great a blow

¹POEMS, ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED. By Charles W. Brooks. With a Memoir by Charles W. Wendte. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1885. 8vo. Pp. 235.

²NEW YORK AND THE CONSCRIPTION OF 1863, A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By James B. Fry, Retired Assistant-Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, late Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. 8vo. Pp. 85.

to the Democratic party in New York as it was to the Confederate government at Richmond, while the two events kept New York at peace.

Governor Seymour sought to prevent any draft at all, and his arguments against it were abundant justification for the people who shared his opposition to the federal cause, preferring to fight the government in their own homes, rather than being chosen by lot to fight its enemies in the field. The draft was stopped in New York by violence, and Governor Seymour's action in having it suspended by the officers charged with its execution, was under the circumstances a concession to the mob, endangering the successful enforcement of the law of the land. To propose to postpone the draft until the constitutionality of the act of Congress providing for it could be decided by the Supreme Court, instead of agreeing to coöperate in making the draft fair and right as he was asked to do by the Federal officers, showed that Governor Seymour's remedy was not suggested in the hope of securing the proper execution of the law, but in the hope of making it nugatory and of no effect. Lincoln, and Stanton, and Dix, and Canby, and ten thousand veteran troops from the Army of the Potomac enforced General Fry's orders and the actions of his subordinates, and the draft went on. The national administration rightly regarded any failure to enforce the law in New York at that time as abandoning the necessary reinforcement of the armies, and a virtual surrender to the rebellion. The government made every possible concession to Governor Seymour as to the basis of enrolment, but without the surrender of the principle involved in conscription as part of the duty of every citizen to join in the defence of the Union, yet the work went on without his aid or coöperation, and at the first opportunity he renewed his opposition, on grounds fully answered by the Provost-Marshal. That the people did not sustain him or justify his course, is shown by the fact that at the next election, in the fall of 1864, the Democratic party lost the control of the State, and Governor Fenton, a Republican, succeeded Governor Seymour. General Fry's pamphlet is a valuable contribution to the history of that trying time.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW HAVEN, July 10, 1885.

THE meeting of the American Philological Association just closed, was in many respects one of the most successful ever held. The seventeenth session of the Association and the second time that it has met in New Haven, it had in attendance almost 70 members against 34 the preceding year. If there is any college which can lay claim to having given the greatest impulse to philological studies in this country, it is unquestionably Yale. With the name of the Association that of Prof. W. D. Whitney is closely interwoven. He, who is easily recognized at home and abroad as the first American philologist, invariably lends his presence to the meetings and furnishes papers for the "Transactions." Profs. Hadley and Packard, both formerly professors of Greek here, were until their death prominent in the councils of the Association. Here, too, Oriental philology flourished. Prof. S. Wells Williams, the Chinese scholar, who was until his death president of the American Oriental Society, was a Yale professor. Here in New Haven the Society's collection is kept, and its journal is published here. With such inspiring surroundings it is no wonder that the meeting was an unusually successful one. Classical and Oriental archaeology were both represented in the persons of men who had done original work in their different departments,—by Prof. W. W. Goodwin who several years ago was Director of the American school at Athens, and by Dr. W. Hayes Ward just returned from an expedition to Babylon.

First in importance if not in order was the annual address of the President. Prof. Goodwin gave by way of introduction a résumé of the proceedings of the first and second meetings of the Association. Since the first meeting at Poughkeepsie in 1869 the methods of the Association have undergone a great change. Then work was not specialized as it is now. There were numerous papers on how to teach Greek, but before long such subjects were relegated to pedagogics, and solid philological work was begun. With the absence of discussions on methods of teaching the classics, and the adoption of grammar and linguistics as favorite subjects, there came along a marked decline in public interest and an entire disappearance of newspaper men. Presently Prof. Goodwin came to the subject of his address, "The American School of Classical Studies at Athens," and he spoke with the enthusiasm of a man who has breathed the air of Greece and directed the work of American students in her most famous city. As early as 1846 the French founded a school in Athens, where for many years their industry found no rival in the field of classical archaeology. In 1875 Germany became a tardy second, but made up for its late ar-

rival by undertaking and executing its magnificent work at Olympia. It was in 1881, while the English were considering the ways and means of establishing themselves independently and permanently, that our scholars, with a rashness which does their hearts credit, established a school on a purely temporary basis. Under the auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology, twelve (since increased to fourteen) American colleges agreed to pay annually \$250 each, and in turn to furnish free of cost a director for the maintenance of a school at Athens. Of its usefulness there can be no question. Even had it been barren in the field of archaeology, the rounding off and increased breadth given to our young men before beginning to teach in the colleges will soon make itself felt in all our educational institutions, if it has not already done so. But in addition we can point with pride to the work of Sterret and Clark at Assos, one of the best types of a Greek city in Asia Minor, whose frescoes are now enriching the Boston collection. The next work to be done in Greece will be at Delphi, the home of the oracle, and it was almost with a sigh that Prof. Goodwin remarked "happy will be the scholars who are in Greece when the solemn silence of that wonderful valley of Delphi is first broken by the pickaxe and the spade." Now however a crisis in the history of the school has arrived. The Greek government has offered to America and England ground on which to build permanent residences for their respective schools. The English have already accepted but America lacks funds. Twenty thousand dollars will be needed for a building, and of this but four thousand has been thus far subscribed. It was for this reason, and in order that the generous offer of the Greek government might not be allowed to lapse, that a special appeal was made at this time. For the American school to be in a position to compete with those of France and Germany, an endowment fund of at least \$100,000 would be necessary. In this way a permanent director could be secured, and the work would not be hindered by frequent changes. Of the effect of the so-called anti-Greek movement, Professor Goodwin has no fear. At Harvard, he instanced, there are 10 instructors in Greek now to 5 when its study was obligatory upon all the students. "Nothing that has happened in this or any other country the last few years has alarmed me for the fate of the classical studies, or made me believe that any others are likely to supersede them as the foundation of literary culture." Greece he thinks has a new lease of life. That the classical language will be again revived he considers doubtful in spite of the strenuous efforts in that direction. But civilization is gaining a fresh hold—Thessalian and Corinthian railroads are quoted in the stock market at Athens just as New York or Union Pacific are on an American exchange.

The first regular paper of the session was by Dr. Thomas D. Goodell of Hartford, Conn., on "Quantity in English Verse." The author started from Sidney Lanier's position that poetical rhythm is identical with musical rhythm, and tried to prove by charts and readings that English possesses 2-4 and 3-8 time and is accordingly quantitative. This rather novel proposition is born of a desire to scan English verse according to the "longs" and "shorts" of Greek and Latin metre, and would eliminate accent as the fundamental principle in English verse. The view met with little favor in the eyes of Association, and was promptly disputed by Profs. Whitney, Goodwin and March. The next adventurer, Prof. B. Perrin of Cleveland, O., was more fortunate. His subject "Equestrianism in the Doloneia," related to the narrative in the tenth book of the Iliad of the slaughter of Rhoesus and his troops by Diomed and Odysseus. Their exploit was for the purpose of securing the much praised horses and chariot of their enemy, and the point was to determine whether they led the horses back, rode in the chariot, or on horseback. While Homer's heroes, rarely appear on the horse, the conclusion reached was that Odysseus and Diomed returned to the Greek camp riding their captured horses bareback.

Wednesday morning opened with a paper on the Thibeto-Burman group of languages, by Prof. John Avery, of Brunswick, Me. Stretching from farther India northward, there exists a group of languages which consists of at least several hundred varieties. That they do not belong to the Aryan family is seen from a hasty survey of their grammar and vocabulary, and a closer examination was not attempted. The next paper by Prof. F. A. March was one of the greatest interest. The last volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" contained an article on philology, the first half of which was written by Prof. Whitney, and the second by Edward Sievers. Of the first half Prof. March said every American could well be proud, but the second half he proposed to criticize, and this he accordingly proceeded to do in a paper entitled "Neo-Grammarians." Sievers is a good representative of the Neo-, or as they are more frequently called the Young Grammarians. They have of late years given an entirely new turn to linguistic studies. They have devoted most of their time to the workings of phonetic law, and concluding that the time was not yet ripe for

the discussion of the larger philological problems, busy themselves with the details of morphology and etymology. Prof. March thought that what was good in the school was not new, and what was new was not good. He objected to the mechanical method employed in collecting the phenomena; he denied that phonetic change could be formulated scientifically as this school had done; and characterized analogy, one of their favorite principles in explaining sounds and forms, as a refuge of ignorance, a limbo to which all strangers were sent. Prof. Whitney, himself a leader of the school of which Prof. March is so devoted a member, was, in commenting upon this paper, not quite so hard on the Young Grammarians. He was inclined to admit the force of analogy as a linguistic factor, and to applaud the industry of the new school, but he thought they had done nothing to shake the opinions entertained by the members of the old school. Close upon the heels of this came another attack upon the Young Grammarians from Prof. M. W. Easton of the University of Pennsylvania. His paper, which was read by Prof. W. B. Owen, was entitled "Genealogy of Words." It was an elaborate criticism of the present formulated laws of phonetic change; denied that such laws could be formulated, and asserted that it is impossible to trace words to their original forms. After these two highly interesting papers on questions in the general science of language, came two of a more special nature. Dr. B. W. Wells, of Providence, R. I., treated of the vowels *e* and *i* in English. Prof. R. B. Richardson, of Dartmouth, made a study of some of the principles of Greek tragedy. Many good scenes were missed because the tragedians were unwilling to appeal too much to the sense of sight. This reluctance however was only extended to cases in which the illusion produced upon the audience might not be complete, in which case, laughter, that most disheartening sound to a tragic writer would be the result.

Dr. Isaac H. Hall, of New York, gave a description of a Greek MS. lately acquired by the Astor Library. It contains a large number of interlinear glosses, and a supposed unpublished introduction to Hesiod's "Works and Days." Prof. Whitney has for some time announced, as a supplement to his Sanskrit grammar, a classified list of the real roots in Sanskrit. The introduction to this, in which the reason for the necessity of the work was explained, was given under the title "The Roots of the Sanskrit Language."

Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward was introduced to the association and delivered an interesting address. Dr. Ward is the editor of the *Independent*, and has recently returned from Babylon, whither he led the so-called Wolfe expedition. After giving a brief account of the work of his predecessors in southern Chaldea, in which most of his time was spent, he stated that this expedition was purely preliminary,—that they had neither the means nor the permission from the Turkish authorities to excavate. Nevertheless quite a number of seals and inscribed tablets, about a hundred in number, had been brought back. Dr. Ward thinks that he has found the site of the ancient Sippara, the place where, according to Berossus, Xisuthros, the Babylonian Noah, was commanded to bury all the ancient books so that they might be found again after the flood. From this tradition it is assumed that Sippara was the seat of a great library, whose discovery would no doubt greatly enrich the already large Assyrian literature. The last paper of the day was by Prof. James A. Harrison, on Negro English. Prof. Harrison's paper had already been printed in a Leipzig journal, but was allowed to be read by "special dispensation." It gave quite a full account of the negro dialects of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. The paper was graphic in its make-up, and showed an intimate acquaintance with the workings of the negro mind. There was a good deal of criticism from the New England and New York members on the ground that a large number of expressions cited were not peculiar to the negro. As the object of the paper was to present negro usage, not alone the negro peculiarities, the justice of the criticism was hardly apparent. After this there came a rush of Greek papers. "A Study of Demarchus" by Dr. E. G. Sihler of New York; then a number of more or less acceptable emendations to passages in Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch and Xenophon, by the same scholar. Prof. A. C. Merriam, of Columbia College, gave an account of a great Greek inscription discovered at Gortyna, in Crete. The first portion found its way to the Louvre in 1857, and several other pieces have been discovered since, so that at present the inscription is almost complete. The stone is 5 ft. high and is written in boustrophedon fashion. Each column contains 53-55 lines. The Greek of the inscription possesses 18 characters, including the digamma, and contains a series of domestic laws of about the 5th or 6th century B. C., not at all unlike, though much younger than the so-called Sumerian family laws (*die Sumerische Familiengesetze*). These laws contain minute directions about inheritances, divorces, mortgages, and crimes against the family. Prof. Merriam's study was made from copies of the inscription by Comparetti and Fabricius, who differ so materially as to seem to demand a re-editing of the

text from the original inscription. To the philologist the inscription is of value as containing new words, words used with new (or old) significations, and strange forms. Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard, read a paper explaining the relation of certain of the officers in the Attic Senate; Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce, O., on "Fatalism in Homer and Virgil;" Dr. C. K. Nelson "The Gothic Bible of Ulfilas;" Prof. Whitney "The 6th and 7th aorists in Sanskrit." Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale collected a great number of statistics to prove the presence of the feminine caesura in the third foot in Homeric verse. Mr. A. S. Gatschet, the well known Americanist, sent a paper on the affinity of the Cherokee to the Iroquois dialect. Prof. Samuel A. Porter presented a criticism of Bell's "Visible Speech." Dr. Samuel B. Platner discussed the three recensions of the Ramayana. This Sanskrit poem, twice as long as the Iliad and Odyssey together, exists in three forms, each supported by a number of MSS. The texts are known as the Bengal text, the Bombay text, and Schlegel's text. The last named, it was concluded, was made up mainly from the other two, and possessed little critical value. This was the last paper of the session. Prof. Merriam's "Ancient Tunnels" was read by title only. The papers announced by Prof. Francis Brown, of New York, on "The Revised Version of the Old Testament and the Massoretic Text;" by Adolphe Cohn, of Harvard on "French Family Names;" and by Prof. M. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia, on "Some Virginia Names" were not presented by their authors.

The officers of the Association for the coming year are: President,—Prof. Tracy Peck, of Yale; Vice-Presidents, Prof. A. C. Merriam, of Columbia, and Dr. Isaac H. Hall, of New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. John H. Wright, of Dartmouth, Executive Committee, Profs. Gildersleeve, Lanman, March, Perrin and Whitney. Next year the meeting will be held Tuesday, July 13th, at Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y.

At the adjournment of the Philological Association the Spelling Reformers met in session. Their meeting was mostly for the transaction of business. Reports were read from branch societies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. There were also some letters from members of similar organizations in England and Germany. The Association will meet in New York in the last week of December. Its officers are: President, Professor F. A. March; Vice-Presidents, Professors W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, F. J. Child, of Harvard University, Dr. C. K. Nelson, of Brookeville, Md., Dr. William T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, Professors J. M. Garnett, of the University of Virginia, J. L. Johnson, of the University of Mississippi, J. C. Gilchrist, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, George H. Paul, of Milwaukee, Dr. H. L. Wayland, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Melvil Dewey; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Charles P. G. Scott.

C. A.

SYMPHONY.

A POET, wrapt in fancy, heeded not,
The while his passion panted into word,
A rose that some divine emotion stirred
To blossom o'er the fabric of his thought;
Nor yet a cloud of balmy vapors wrought,
And freighted with the echo of a bird,
Whose song, below their fleecy heights unheard,
Filled heaven with joy an earthborn love had taught.
Each of the other knew not; yet, apart,
All, mastered to one music wild and deep,
Spontaneous, as when a nation's heart
Throbs to the thunder-burst of victory,
Rose, like the conscious harmonies of sleep,
On incantations of the dreamful sea.

JOHN B. TABB.

REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. By John Bach McMaster, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. In Five Volumes. Volume II. Pp. xx. and 656, octavo. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

THE second volume of Professor McMaster's history has been looked for with expectant interest, and with regret for the unfortunate accident which delayed its appearance. It carries the story from 1790 to 1803, leaving fifty-seven years for the remaining three volumes to cover. As the first two cover but twenty years, it will require some compression to get fifty-seven into three. It is true that a large part of this long period is not of the greatest

importance, but the Jacksonian part of it and the struggle with slavery are both to be assigned to that category.

The first volume of the work made the public familiar with Prof. McMaster's method of literary procedure, so that there is little that need be said on that head. The second shows the same unparalleled industry, the same close acquaintance with the sources of our history, the same gift of seizing the points which are worth attention, the same power to interest and please even the most indifferent reader, and the same admirable impartiality without indifference. Our author has his dislikes, and they are not concealed. He is no admirer of Jefferson, for instance. The picture the reader gets here of that prince of demagogues is not just that which he will find in Randall's or Parton's eulogistic volumes. But neither is it that which is presented in Hildreth's passionate indictment, which sins just as far in the other direction. Prof. McMaster is too "objective" in his handling of the history to fall into either mistake, and he gives his readers the materials for forming their own judgment of Jefferson, as none of those writers have done.

What the Germans call "*culturgeschichte*" occupies the same prominent part in this volume as in the first. There are unwary readers who give Macaulay credit for having brought the study of manners into vogue as a part of history. In truth it was good Dr. Henry, the Scottish clergyman, whose "*History of Great Britain*"—finished just a hundred years ago—set the example of treating history as taking small things as well as great within its scope. Macaulay was familiar with the same method in the French historians of this century, although he knew nothing of the work of German historians except in translations. In American history it has a freer scope than in that of any European nation. Our country is not centred at any great city, where its history can be said to be summed up. The movements of public opinion start from all sorts of centres. Anywhere men may be making history, and at every point it is important to watch what are the indications of the popular temper. And as America is not centralized in the matter of influence, so neither is it subjected to any one standard of manners and usages. What is "good form" on the Atlantic coast, marks a man as a "tenderfoot" in the farther west, and so on. The different localities of the country are not "the provinces" to any centre, as is the rest of England to London, or the rest of France to Paris. Every spot is central, "with the sky tucked in all round it," as the Illinois man boasted of his prairie town.

And this variety in life and manners got a good start in America. The most varied European stocks sought a home here, and generally came in great groups which constituted new communities. The persistence of half-informed persons in pushing the Puritans and Quakers to the front, has hidden from the public view, the rich variety in the make-up of our population. French, German, Scotch-Irish, Huguenot and the plodding South Englander have added as much to the force our nationality. Whatever of enterprise found itself cramped in Europe, or of independence fled from European intolerance, sought America. Later years added the Celtic Irish, a new generation of Germans, and the Scandinavians to the resources of our humanity. We are building a nationality which will indeed retain the stamp of English origin on its language and its institutions, but whose culture will be something widely different from that of England. The passionate Anglomania in some quarters is but the last flicker of a dying cause. It is the protest of the original element in certain quarters against the certainty of its own absorption.

It is therefore well for the country that its later history is to be written by one who has an eye for these differences, and—may we not say?—by one who belongs to neither Puritan nor Quaker stock, but to that great Scotch-Irish stock, which has played as fine a part as either in the later history of America. It is not only in chapters specially set apart for this portion of this theme that Prof. McMaster deals with manners. He has his eye always on American life, public and private, civil and political, for those traits which mark the period he is treating and the people he is discussing.

It has been objected that he makes too free use of the newspapers, and that he might have given less space to the editorial discussions of great questions. But in doing so he would have neglected a chief source of history for the time. After all, the newspaper is an index of what the people or a party of the people are thinking or saying. It is not the free and untrammelled speech of an individual man they contain. Once in a long while an editor like Horace Greeley appears, who can say his say whether it is liked or disliked. But the average editor is one whose business it is to find reasons for the beliefs his readers already hold, and to give expression to the dislikes they already entertain. It may not be pleasant for us to contemplate the flat and hollow reasoning and the passionate abuse which characterized the most popular and "influential" journals at the beginning of this century. It will not be pleasant for our children to contemplate the treatment

such men as Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley received from the two sections of the newspaper press of our times. But it is an authentic and most important part of the history of the time, as it reflects the national temper in a shape that admits of no question as to its representative character. It is, however, refreshing to find that our worst in this respect falls distinctly below the achievements of such editors as Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, of the *Aurora*, in the time of George Washington.

The great central points of political interest in this volume are the accounts of the French attempt to bully the government into an alliance, and of the political suicide of the Federalist party. The two things stand in real and instructive, though not direct, relation to each other. The French did everything that lay in their power to make the tenure of office of their enemies, the Federalists perpetual. At times, it seemed as if the opposition had put themselves beyond the sympathy and respect of all honorable and patriotic men by the wildness of their devotion to a nation that had heaped insult upon the American Republic and its great chief. Yet the insolence of England and the hotheadedness of the Federalists together managed to destroy all these advantages. The party which had formed and carried the adoption of the Constitution, and which had given the nation the statesmen who had carried the government through the hard years when the new government seemed a doubtful experiment, fell from power—as everyone must feel—deservedly. It traded on its record, and failed to address itself to the new problems raised by the changes that were passing over the country. It was essentially a native American party, and therefore in the truest sense of that word an aristocratic party. America could not have become what it is for good, and especially for the good of equality, if the Federalist party had remained in power. While we respect it more than the instruments of its overthrow, we must rejoice in the event. It was necessary for the abolition of false ideas retained from England, and for the establishment of that democratic ethic in which a man counts for more than property.

We are glad to see that Prof. McMaster gives more room to the religious side of our history than in the first volume. His account of the rise of Unitarianism in New York, of the New England meeting-house and its minister, and of the great revival in Kentucky are of genuine interest. But even this leaves much untold that is worth telling, and we hope he will give still more space to the subject in later volumes. We know that the church history of America is a chaos which might deter any ordinary investigator; but he is not an ordinary investigator, and it is a mistake to assign to a subordinate place a matter which has absorbed so much of the personal energy and intellectual force of the American people. A conspectus of the position occupied by the various religious denominations at the opening of the century, with a glance at the great change which has taken place since, would have been as full of interest to the majority as anything this volume contains. And in this period was formed the famous "Plan of Union," by which the Presbyterians and Congregationalists divided the west between them as a home-mission field, and which did so much to split the former church in 1837. It was also the period of perhaps the most rapid spread of Methodism. It is true that the era following, which saw the rise of Unitarianism in New England, the great revival of 1819, and the arrival of the Campbell's on our soil, was of greater and more lasting influence on the religious life of the nation. The year 1819 was probably the turning-point at which the churches of America began to be more powerful than the current of deistic skepticism brought by French influence into the religious life of the country.

The gem of the book is the last chapter but one, in which "Town and Country Life in 1800" is depicted with that wealth of curious and accurate detail, of which Prof. McMaster's writing is so full. But the whole book is an illustration of the fact, not believed until the first volume appeared, that American history can be made as interesting as that of any other country.

We observe some things that strike us as omissions. In the notice of American inventions there is no mention of Oliver Evans, who is mentioned in volume I. only for his steamboat. In the sketch of the beginning of banking, there is no notice of the curious quarrel of Pennsylvania with Philadelphia over the Bank of North America, or of the debate in the legislature over the law to repeal its charter, although Mathew Carey's report of that debate is the first published report of any legislative debate made in America. In the reference to the second census there is no mention of the fact that the whole population of the country is reported by name—a fact of prime importance for the genealogy mongers of the future. Nor is it noticed that the practice of numbering the houses on the streets of our cities dates from that census, when it was introduced by the marshal who took the census in Philadelphia. In the *Encyclopædia Americana*, recently published, there is an article on "Directories" which brings out this and some other curious facts.

R. E. T.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS MIDDLETON. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B. A. ("English Dramatists" Series.) In eight Volumes. Vols. I-IV. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The series of the English Dramatists edited by Professor Bullen receives a weighty addition in the works of Middleton, to be completed in eight stout volumes, of which four have been now issued. If the design—we have seen no definite assurances on this head—is to include in this series the whole body of the old dramatic writers, it is a truly formidable one. Mr. Bullen's version of Middleton is founded on the well known edition of Dyce, published in 1840, which, made more than two hundred years after the dramatist's death, was, strange to say, the first collected form of his works. The fact may be taken as evidence of the vitality of these old plays and it is a fact that in vivacity, invention, ability to portray character, and good understanding of the acting needs and capacity of the stage of his day, Middleton stood well in front among the second order of the Shakespearians. His productive period, 1602-26, was in part contemporary with Shakespeare's, and he was one of the acknowledged resources of the London theatre at the time the bulk of the master's great works were being produced. Some of his successes, like that of "The Game of Chess," are reported to have been among the most pronounced of that period. It will not do therefore to depreciate the work of the author of "The Changeling," "A Mad World, my Masters," "The Spanish Gipsy," and "Women, Beware Women," which Lamb, Hazlitt, and all the best judges of dramatic writing have united in admiring, for the mere reasons that they are according to present tastes archaic in form, often gross in treatment, and in no manner suited to modern stage representation. That indictment is all true, but there is at the same time much dramatic feeling and a great deal of true elevation in Middleton. "The Changeling" and "The Spanish Gipsy,"—accepted generally as his best plays—are noble works, inferior in breadth of human interest and literary skill only to those of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and Massinger.

None of Middleton's plays, we need hardly say, hold the stage. Not one of them has been heard for more than a hundred years, and not one will probably ever be heard again,—at least until the stage has undergone revolutions which it is impossible now to foresee. They exist only as literature, and this brings us to the point of "proportion" in publishing enterprises, which English critics are so given to insisting on in referring to American literary schemes, but in which they are greater offenders themselves. It is well, doubtless, to have a complete "Middleton," and there is such an edition, in Dyce. It is out of print, but it can be found in principal libraries everywhere by the only persons likely to consult it. And for that matter the Bullen edition will also be speedily out of print. The notice is given that only three hundred and fifty copies will be sold, whence we reach the fair conclusion that all this labor and expenditure is for a work that is not really needed by the book reading world. The worst of such ill-judged, ill-proportioned enterprise is that while they serve no good purpose in themselves they are apt to bar the way to projects of "pith and moment." That there was no call for another complete Middleton is shown by the limitations put upon the Bullen edition, but there might very well have been room for a selection of the best works of the dramatist. A large proportion of Middleton's labors were in collaboration, and have no personal distinctive interest; other parts, even of his original works are not worth preserving; but one volume, instead of eight, giving only his best would have,—or would have had, for the chance of getting it is now remote,—the likelihood of being read, with the result of deservedly perpetuating his fame. The proprietors of the "English Dramatists" series should think this matter out. They have an opportunity to greatly widen the knowledge of stage literature but—in our judgment—they will indubitably throw it away by a summary but expensive process of rehabilitating the dead wood of the ages in "choice" editions.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

WE have received Parts I. and II. of a Japanese translation of Prof. Thompson's "Social Science and National Economy." It is by Mr. M. Kato, the editor of the *Jiji Shimbun*, of Tokio, the organ of the Protectionist school in Japan. Our skill in the language is not so great as to enable us to pronounce any opinion on the merits of the translation, or even to say how much of the original work is included in these two volumes. We learn that Mr. Shiro Shiba, a recent graduate of the Wharton school, who has returned to Japan, contemplates a translation of the entire work, adapting it to the needs of his native country.

Admiral Porter, U. S. N., is the author of a paper-covered volume, issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., entitled "The Adventures of Harry Marline; or, Notes from a Midshipman's Lucky

Bag." Against criticism from persons beyond the time of youth he guards in his preface by saying that "as the book was written for young people, I shall not be disappointed if elderly ones fail to be amused," and he explains that the "adventures" were written about thirty years ago, for the amusement of his boys, and the manuscript, having been "loaned about in the navy," was gone for some twenty years, but subsequently came back to him. Of course the question what is amusing is entirely too vast and complicated to be dealt with in this paragraph, but the writer confesses to having laughed very heartily over some of the stories in the admiral's volume. Its humor is quite rollicking,—a mixture of Captain Marryatt and our wooden school of American humorists.

"Nemesis; or Tinted Vapors," is the latest issue of 25-cent paper-covered fiction by D. Appleton & Co. The author is Mr. J. MacLaren Cobban, the author of "The Cure of Souls." The story is crowded with a dramatic incident,—details of a crime and the manner in which it was unraveled.

"Boy Life in the United States Navy. By a Naval Officer," (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.), is a good "juvenile" sample,—provided one has no objection to encouraging boy readers in their disposition to seek adventures on the sea. It is not sensational, but still has an abundance of incident and experience. Joe Bently, the son of a Maine farmer, who becomes an apprentice in the navy, is the hero, and a very good character.

ART.

PAINTERS AT SUMMER RESORTS.

LETTERS from Dingman's Ferry state that the artists are the ruling element in summer society gathered there this season. Of the group of Philadelphia painters resorting to that picturesque locality, Mr. W. T. Richards is the most distinguished. Mr. Fred Waugh is there for part of the season, and also Mr. Herman Simon, the latter intending to visit the Connecticut coast in August and September. Mr. Herzog, whose sketches about the upper waters of the Delaware are now so familiar to Philadelphia picture buyers, is again at work amid the same inspiring scenes. Study hours, sketching classes, out-of-door compositions and the posing of effective groups, are the order of the day with the young people at Dingman's, and the place is said to be permeated with an "art atmosphere," which does not however incapacitate visitors from proper devotion to lawn tennis and the other duties of a summer vacation. With it all there will be some sound hard work done, in which Mr. Simon and Mr. Waugh will give a good account of themselves.

Nantucket also has its artistic colony, of which Mr. Eastman Johnson is the centre and original pioneer. Mr. Johnson has long been a summer resident of Nantucket, and has done some of his best work there. Of late years there has gradually grown up a considerable summer community of artists in his neighborhood, and this season it includes a number of distinguished painters from New York and Boston. Philadelphia is represented by Mr. Colin H. Cooper, who has built a studio there and will stay through the summer months. Mr. Cooper has shown in his recent work a delicate appreciation of the poetic and pathetic beauty which characterizes the rather narrow range of interest possible to discover in Nantucket scenery. The low sand-wastes, the bit of deserted shore, the melancholy sea, the lonely lighthouse, the dull glow of sunset seen across sombre salt meadows, these are the subjects that have attracted his attention, and he has rendered them with right feeling, his studies being simple and truthful, successfully suggesting the sentiment of the scene while wholly free from affectation.

NOTES.

AN acrid commentary is offered by the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the tender to Mr. Burne-Jones of the position of Associate of the Royal Academy. It says "Every one will indeed congratulate the Academy on having shown, however tardily, so frank a recognition of outside work, and so much generosity as to admit into its ranks the painter whose whole life has been a protest against both its aims and its methods. But when one looks round the walls of the Burlington House and reflects on the wrecks of so many reputations there exhibited, one cannot avoid asking what Mr. Burne-Jones has done that he too should be subjected to the fatal process of Academical popularity? Will Mr. Burne-Jones accept his election and go his own way notwithstanding, like Mr. Watts, or, for fear of being led into temptation, will he decline the honor of having his pictures hung on the line alongside of Mr. Herbert's? We are not quite sure that he has legally a right to his place in the body, for, as far as we can discover, he has never exhibited in the Royal Academy; but no one is likely to rake up an antiquated statute so much honored in the breaking."

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The vitality of error is amazing. Because the Turks, an ignorant, uncultivated race, abhor statues and have destroyed pictures, it is constantly asserted that no true Mussulman has ever patronized the arts of sculpture and painting. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The palaces of the caliphs of Egypt and Spain were alike adorned with statues and paintings, of which no trace now remains. But the Escorial, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum all contain manuscripts illuminated as were the books of Christendom at the same time. These pictures represent, with the greatest richness of detail, Oriental life in all its phases. A legend in letters of gold explains each composition and gives the names of the personages."

The rumor mentioned in this column recently, that the great example of Raphael purchased by the English Government from the Duke of Marlborough is suffering injury in the national gallery, has been authoritatively denied. The story created a marked sensation in London, and thousands of people crowded to the gallery to ascertain for themselves what damage had been done.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PROF. RILEY writes to *Science* in reference to a suggested appearance in Virginia, in 1884, of "seventeen-year locusts," (which he discredits), and having stated that this *cicada* "has several very distinct and variable notes," incidentally mentions "the abnormal condition of things the present year in the District of Columbia, where the English sparrow has so prevented the full maturity of the males, and so decimated their ranks, that the more characteristic noises, and those most apt to be recollected, have scarcely been heard. This has been a common remark among entomologists who recollected former visitations in other parts of the country."

Mr. W. W. Jacques, electrician of the American Bell Telephone Co., prints in *Science* an article on "Underground Wires," reviewing the technical difficulties in the way of them, and considering their cost of construction as compared with wires overhead. His conclusions are that telephone wires, insulated by the Faraday system, (Cambridge, Mass.), are free from the only serious difficulty which such wires encounter—i. e., the annoyance of "cross-talk," by imperfect insulation. (Telegraph and electric-lighting currents have no such difficulty, of course). In regard to expense, the cost of carrying a hundred wires from the centre of a large city to its suburb—say three miles—would be, overhead, \$13,975, and underground, \$24,000. The yearly cost of maintaining an overhead system, including roof-rentals, he places at 30 per cent. of the cost of construction, and the line must be renewed once in twelve years. "The cost of repairing an underground system is practically nil. The Paris telephone company, with wires extending to 3000 subscribers, does not keep any repair men." The life of an underground system, under the best conditions, he estimates at 30 years.

The meteorological society of Vienna has resolved, says *Nature*, to erect a meteorological station on Mount Sonnenblick, near Tauern, in the central range of the Tyrolean Alps, thirty-one hundred metres above sea-level, and thus the highest station of the kind in Europe.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IF sufficient subscribers can be obtained, it is proposed during the present year in Manchester, Eng., to reproduce the Gutenberg (Mazarin) Bible by means of photo-lithography. The copy sold at the Perkins sale brought £2690, and another copy at the Syston Park sale £3900. The work will be in two volumes folio, and will contain altogether 1282 pages, exclusive of an introduction, which is to be supplied by Mr. W. E. A. Axon. Mr. A. Brothers will be the publisher.

Mr. H. O. Houghton, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has just been elected a director of the Revere Bank of Boston.—Miss Harriet W. Preston is now living at Oxford (Eng.) where she is writing a novel.—Lady Verney's new book on peasant proprietorship will bear the title "Jottings in Germany and France."—A new and enlarged edition of R. B. Roosevelt's "Five Acres Too Much" has been brought out by the Orange Judd Company.

A party of Mexican editors on a visit to the United States reached Chicago on the 27th. Since then they have been the recipients of various attentions in the eastern cities. There are about forty of them in all, with one exception they are all native Mexicans—and they are all cultivated men. Senor Paz, the president of the excursion, is a member of Congress and has written several books. Senor de Anda is a noted commercial lawyer and a fine orator. Senor S. G. Bianchi is a poet, and is the historian of the party, writing daily accounts of the trip for the Mexican press. Senor Caballero is taking notes for a large work on America as seen by the excursionists.

Edward Eggleston has discovered in the British Museum, in searching for material for his colonial history, documents which throw new light on Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion in Virginia. The mysteries which have attached to that romantic episode are declared to be now solved.

Prof. Thomas Winthrop Coit, D. D., LL. D., a native of New London and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1821, died at Middletown, Conn., recently. He was at one time a professor in Trinity College, and for a few years President of the Transylvania University. For thirty years he was connected with the Berkeley Divinity School. Among his writings are "A Theological commonplace-Book," and "Puritanism, or a Churchman's Defence Against Its Aspersions."

"The Torpedo Scare," a small book by Hobart Pasha, will soon be published by Messrs. Blackwood.—For the sumptuous "She Stoops to Conquer," with illustrations by E. A. Abbey, which Messrs. Harper Bros. will bring out next season, Mr. Austin Dobson has written a prologue and epilogue in rhyme.—Mr. W. T. Hornaday, the naturalist, who has for years been engaged in collecting rare animals in all parts of the world, has written a book of his experiences under the title, "Two Years in the Jungle."

Miss Blanche Roosevelt's "Life and Reminiscences of Gustave Dore," which Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish, has been prepared by authority of Dore's family and from material furnished by them.—A new and abridged edition of the miscellaneous and posthumous works of Henry Thomas Buckle, edited by Mr. Grant Allen, is to be issued by Messrs. Longman & Co.

Miss Jewett's popular novel "A Marsh Island" is having a steady sale and is now in its fourth thousand. Those familiar with the localities say the descriptions in it apply to places in Essex county, Mass.

Messrs. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, have just issued a novel by Archbishop Cornelius O'Brien of Halifax, entitled "After Weary Years." The period it covers is that of the revolutionary movements in Italy from 1866 until after the capture of Rome by the Piedmontese troops.

W. R. Jenkins, New York, will bring out in due order Prof. L. D. Ventura's *Peppino*, an original French story of Italian life in New York; an essay on the *Philosophy of Art in America*, by an artist whose pseudonym is Carl de Muldor; one of Pailleron's comedies; and three of Henry Greville's recent *Idylles*.

"Appleton's National Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" has been purchased from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. by the Knickerbocker Guide Company, of New York, and consolidated with the "Knickerbocker Ready-Reference Guide." The consolidated publication, the first number of which is the issue for July, 1885, is called the "Travelers' Ready-Reference Guide."

To the July "Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia" is appended a list of some of the publications of "The Society of the Cincinnati."—In the current "Bulletin of the Boston Library" there is a list of all the works relative to the French Spoliation Claims, recalled to memory by act of Congress last winter.

A review of the military and civil career of General Grant, by Mr. Frank A. Burr of the Philadelphia *Times* will soon be published.

—Messrs. Cassell & Co. will issue in the autumn an edition of "Twelfth Night" with photogravure reproductions of illustrations by George H. Boughton.—Mr. Walford has changed the name of his *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* to *Walford's Antiquarian*.—Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert have just issued a cheap edition of Julius Chambers's novel, "On a Margin."

It is now said that Mr. George W. Smalley wrote the considerably talked of "Society in London."—Prof. Huxley retires from his government service in October on a yearly pension of £1600.—Mr. O. B. Bunce has begun in the *Christian Union* a series of papers entitled "Easy Talks About Many Things."—Under the title "Urbana Scripta," Mr. Arthur Galton is about to publish a new volume of essays on five living poets, viz.:—Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, and William Morris.

The fiftieth volume of the fifth series of *Littell's Living Age* has just been completed.—Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. of New York, announce that the annual book trade sale will commence about the middle of September.—Mr. W. H. Davenport-Adams's new book, "England Upon the Sea," a popular history of the British navy, is just ready for publication.—Miss Ingelow says of the poems in her last volume, that not one of them is more than three years old.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a volume entitled "Malthus and his Work," by Mr. James Bonar. It is divided into five books, dealing with the genesis, history, and contents of Malthus's "Essay on Population;" his economics; his moral and political philosophy; his critics, and his biography.

James C. Hepburn, M. D., the American lexicographer of the Japanese language, is about to commit to the press the third edition of his Japanese-English and English-Japanese dictionary. The new volume, representing the labor of twenty-six years, will be a complete thesaurus of the language, and will be greatly enlarged and improved as compared with previous editions.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE idea that the Dead and Red seas were once connected appears to have received its death-blow from the work of the Royal engineers. The long valley between these two seas rises, at a distance of 45 miles from the Gulf of Akabah, to an elevation of 660 feet, but again reaches the sea-level 29 miles further north. If a Jordan valley canal were cut, it would have to be 74 miles long, with a probable average height of 250 feet, and a maximum of 660. But the watershed between the Mediterranean and the Jordan valley at the Pass of Jezreel is only 255 feet above sea-level, and a rise of that number of feet would therefore pour the waters of the valley into the Mediterranean. A canal through the Vale of Esdraelon and the Valley of Jahid (Jezreel) would be about 25 miles long, starting from the port of Haifa under Mount Carmel, and would have a mean depth of cutting, to the water surface, of about 150 feet. The surface of the Vale of Esdraelon is loam of post-Tertiary age, but below this hard limestone, and possibly basalt, would be encountered.

Timbuktu is governed by a Kahia, a sort of burgomaster. The office is hereditary in the once Andalusian Moorish family of Er-Rami, which settled in Timbuktu in the 16th century. The fortifications of the city were razed at its capture by the Fulahs in 1826, and since then it has been a purely commercial town, and a bone of contention between the rival Tuarik and Fulah tribes of the vicinity. The present Kahia styles himself "amir" and aims at independence through French influence.

The Fulahs, now becoming prominent in western Africa, are by Dr. Lenz grouped with the Nubas, but Mr. A. H. Keane (a great authority upon races) states that the type is distinctly non-negro, differing from the negro in form of cranium, complexion, texture of hair, figure, proportion of members and mental qualities.

A serious revolt against the Sultan of Morocco is reported. Six bodies of population are implicated. Three large regions within what is called Morocco upon the maps have for a long time maintained their independence, and it may be said that in the quietest times the sultans have only ruled about one-half of the country. The Beraber, who can muster twenty to thirty thousand rifles, are in revolt both in the north and south. They are the clients and religious adherents of the princely family of Sheik Walad Sidi of Algeria, one of the foremost men in the confraternity of the Senoussi.

Pumice, believed to be derived from Krakatoa, has found its way to Madagascar. The circumstance is thought to give support to the theory that the Hovas of that island are of Malay origin.

Corean hats are baskets almost as large as boats. Mr. Carles states that the poor women at Phyang Yang, a large and historical town on the west coast, wear basket hats $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. These conceal the face as effectually as does the white cloak worn by women of a better class. The men wear a similar but somewhat smaller basket. A structure of the same sort, but little larger, is used to cover fishing boats. The island of Quelpart, sixty miles south of the extremity of the Corean peninsula, is celebrated for its straw hats. In Corea the males are more numerous than the females. The graves of doctors of letters are marked by a tree trunk some 30 feet long, painted like a barber's pole, and surmounted by a dragon with a forked tail, altogether about 20 feet long. Brass bells and a wooden fish are strung with cords to the alligator-like head.

Mount Kosciusko, 7125 feet, is not the highest of the Australian Alps. Dr. R. von Leudenfeld has measured another peak 7256 feet high, some distance south of Mt. Kosciusko.

Fears are entertained in Japan of the outbreak of the long quiescent volcano Fusi-yama. The snow upon the mountain has begun to melt two months before the usual time, and all the wells at the fort become dry. Yet the winter has been unusually cold, and though the snow nearest the ground melts, that on the surface remains hard.

Captain L. V. Herendeen notes the existence of some curious pre-historic structures on Penape island in the Pacific ($156^{\circ} 22'$ E. long., $6^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat.) The island is encircled by a reef, and in the broad ship-channel which lies between the reef and the land are a number of small islands, many of which are surrounded by a stone wall five or six feet high. On these islands are also many low houses, built of the same stone as the walls. In the mountains of Penape is a quarry of this stone, containing blocks hewn ready for transportation. The natives have no tradition concerning the quarry. The walls are a foot or more below the water, but it is evident that when built they were above the surface, and that the islands were connected with the mainland.

We are prone to believe that the European races are more mixed than those of other continents, and that the English people are perhaps the most complex of any. But man has ever been in movement, and pure races are rare. Even in the Philippine islands race after race has swept over the country. The aboriginal Negritos were driven into the interior by various tribes of Malays from Borneo, now known as Igorotes, Tingianes, Apayos, etc., and were themselves driven away from the coast by a second Malay invasion, resulting in the tribes called Tagals, Pampangos, Visayas, Cagayanones, etc. The Negritos were destroyed by wars, or absorbed by intermarriage until

no distinct tribes were left. Chinese and perhaps Japanese influence affected the tribes of the coast before the Spanish invasion, which has now Christianized and Hispanized most of them.

Dr. F. Svenodius believes that the word "Lapp" is derived from *lappa* or *lappah*, a "cave" or "recess," and was given to the Lapps by their Scandinavian neighbors because they took refuge in caves. Prof. von Duben traces the word to the Finnish "*lappaa*" to "roam about."

The mountains of Swedish Lapland are more imposing from the Swedish than from the Norwegian side, and are of two kinds, the Alpine, lofty and jagged; and the so-called grass mountains, low and rounded. The former are of hornblende and gabbro etc, while the latter are of schist impregnated with chalk. The highest parts of Swedish Lapland are around the sources of the Rapadnos, and west of Lake Pajtasjarvi, and here occur the greatest glaciers of Sweden. About 180 square kilometres are covered with eternal ice to a depth of several hundred feet.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE *American Bookmaker*, the first number of which, for July, has reached us, conveys its purpose very fairly in its title, but it further informs all readers that it intends furnishing a journal of technical information for publishers, printers, lithographers, bookbinders and blank book manufacturers. This is a wide field, but the publisher, Mr. Howard Lockwood, 126 Duane street, New York, sets about his task in a very intelligent and straightforward manner. The opening number is excellently arranged, and has matters of interest for all the business men and artisans addressed. The *Bookmaker* is in a manner the outgrowth of the *Paper Trade Journal* and the *American Stationer*, and it will aim to carry on the specialties of those publications, while giving equal attention to allied subjects. It is not a journal of art or aesthetics, but has the no less honorable ambition to become a practical helper to the worker at case, lathe, vat or desk.

It is proposed to establish in London the *English Historical Review* under the editorship of Rev. Mandell Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge. It will deal with English, American, and colonial history, and with such other branches of history, ancient and modern, constitutional and ecclesiastical, as are likely to interest English students. Original papers, inedited historical documents, notices of important works on history, an historical bibliography, surveys by foreign scholars of the progress of historical literature, and communications from officials connected with libraries and other public institutions in England and abroad, will form the principal contents of this review, the first number of which will appear in January, 1886. Messrs. Longman will be the publishers.

A paper in the August number of *Harper's Magazine*, illustrated by McCutcheon, Alfred Parsons, Reinhart, and others, discusses the old question of the relative speed of American and English railway trains, and presents a large number of interesting data. He declares in summing up that "The truth of the matter is that we have trains in America which are as fast as the fastest trains in England, and that they have trains in England which are as slow as the slowest trains in America," though the average speed is greater in England because of better road-beds, avoidance of grade crossings, a better system of signals, and shorter stops. On the other hand, "we carry our passengers, high and low, far more cheaply than they do in England."

The second instalment of Mr. Howells's new story, "Indian Summer," in the August *Harper's* contains the amusing account of its non-dancing hero's experiences in dancing which so pleased Mr. Howells's hearers at the Authors' Copyright Readings.

General Grant's article on "Vicksburg" is to appear in the September *Century*. The August issue will have a paper on "Hotel-Keeping—Present and Future." It will contain chapters on the proper construction of hotels, plumbing, ventilation, appointments, staff, the table, advantages of the American and European plans, etc., etc.

The leading feature in the *North American Review* for August is a discussion of the question, "Can Cholera be Averted?" by Doctors John B. Hamilton, John H. Rauch, John C. Peters, H. C. Wood, and Charles A. Leale. Their answer to the question is practically in the affirmative. They all urge the importance of quarantine guards against the introduction of the disease, and instructions as to sanitary methods, if it should gain a lodgment. "There are only two disinfectants," says Dr. Wood, "which should be employed for the purpose of destroying the cholera germs; i.e., chlorinated lime and corrosive sublimate. It is of the utmost importance that the public understand that all proprietary disinfectants are to be eschewed."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By H. H. Clark, U. S. N. Pp. 313. \$1.50. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

LILITH. THE LEGEND OF THE FIRST WOMAN. By Ada Langworthy Collier. Pp. 104. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

MATILDA, PRINCESS OF ENGLAND. A ROMANCE OF THE CRUSADES. By Mme. Sophie Cottin. From the French, by Jennie W. Raum. Edited by Geo. E. Raum. Two Volumes. Pp. 317, 317. New York: W. S. Gottsberger. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE WORKS OF THOMAS MIDDLETON. ("The English Dramatists.") Edited by A. H. Bullen, B. A. In Eight Volumes. Vols. I.—IV. Pp. 325, 352, 359, 427. \$3.00 per volume. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED: AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A Book for Young People. By Anna Laurens Dawes. Pp. 423. \$1.50. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

THE SONG CELESTIAL, OR BHAGAVAD GITA. (From the Mahabharata.) Being a Discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the Supreme Being, under the form of Kriohna. Translated from the Sanskrit Text. By Edwin Arnold, M. A. Pp. 185. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THEO. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Pp. 232. \$0.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

A MAIDEN ALL FORLORN, AND OTHER STORIES. By The Duchess, author of "Phyllis," etc. Pp. 377. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

"O TENDER DOLORES." A Novel. By The Duchess. Pp. 338. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY MARLINE: OR, NOTES FROM A MIDSHIPMAN'S LUCKY BAG. By Admiral Porter. Pp. 377. \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

A NEMESIS; OR, TINTED VAPOURS. By J. Maclaren Cobban. Pp. 190. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

DRIFT.

—Describing the reseating of the members of the House of Commons, consequent upon the change of government, an English paper furnishes these details: The Liberals took the left-hand side of the Speaker, and the Conservatives the right. There was a great scramble among the Liberals for seats for a full hour before the House met at five o'clock. A number of the Parnellites came in time and secured their long-established places on the Opposition side of the House, but others came late—like Mr. Justin McCarthy and his son—only to find the old Parnellite benches largely encroached upon by a body of invading Liberals, and their own places taken up. They wandered up and down the row, and Mr. Justin McCarthy at last mounted guard in front of the seat which he has occupied for five years, but he finally had to content himself with a place at the far end of the bench, which he would have speedily lost if he had not at once appropriated it. Mr. Dillwyn managed to secure the seat which belonged to Lord Randolph Churchill, and which was right opposite the one he has occupied so long, and his claim to which no one ever attempted to dispute. Mr. Labouchere should have got the seat next to him, but he lost it, and had to find accommodation at the other end of the same bench. Mr. John Morley, however, got the place that corresponded with his old one; as did also Mr. Arthur Arnold. Among the Irish members who have not changed sides is Mr. Macfarlane. He came early and got his old place. The seat opposite has been occupied by Mr. M'Coan ever since he seceded from the Parnellites, and he fancied that, in the migration of parties from the one side of the House to the other, he ought to have inherited Mr. Macfarlane's place. The House was crowded when he came, and he marched boldly up to Mr. Macfarlane, expecting the latter to give way to him. Mr. Macfarlane would not move. Mr. M'Coan remonstrated. Mr. Macfarlane sat still. A howl at Mr. M'Coan burst from the Parnellites, mingled with ironical and triumphant laughter. Mr. M'Coan at last retired, angry and discomfited, amid wild Parnellite laughter, and had to stand below the bar, being unable to find a seat. Mr. Cowen, without any ado, quietly sat down in his old place on what is now the Conservative side of the House, but this was probably because sitting room was not to be had on the densely-thronged Liberal benches.

—Among recent appointments at Harvard college are those of Winfield Scott Chaplin as professor of engineering; William Morris Davis, assistant professor of physical geography for five years; and Dr. Harold C. Ernst, demonstrator, of bacteriology for 1885-86. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Alexander Agassiz, the naturalist, and Benjamin Apthorp Gould the astronomer. Mr. Davis is a Philadelphian, and has contributed to THE AMERICAN an interesting paper on "Irrigation in India and the United States."

—Mr. F. Sargent's picture of *Her Majesty's Drawing-room*, now exhibiting in London, represents the drawing-room of March last, and includes no less than about 130 portraits—for the most part very striking—of the Royal Family, the Household, Ministers, and Diplomatic Corps. The coloring is said to be rich and harmonious, but

the chief interest lies in the subject rather than in the artistic representation of it.

—A "primrose wedding" is reported from England, the contracting parties—Miss Drummond Wolff, daughter of Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M. P., and Colonel Howard Kingscote,—being among the admirers of Lord Beaconsfield. The bride's father is one of the founders of the Primrose League. The bridesmaids, nine in number, were dames of the league. They wore dresses of deep primrose satin, draped with the same shade of crepe, and caught up with small bunches of primroses. Each wore the badge of the league, and a tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of primroses.

—Last year was rendered remarkable in the history of the University of London by the fact that for the first time in England a lady attained the honour of the Doctor's degree, while another gained the dignity of Master of Arts in Classics. The ladies were Mrs. Bryant, D. Sc., and Miss Dawes, M. A. At the examinations now in progress a second lady has already taken her M. A. and the third place in classics, while the Doctorate in Science this year has been conferred for proficiency in Mathematics, and not, as last year, in Mental and Moral Philosophy. The lady D. Sc. of 1885 is Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, of Girton College, and the lady M. A. Miss Anna Maud Buchanan. Miss Scott is understood to have taken previously a high place in the list of wranglers at Cambridge, so that her success in mathematics at the London University is not surprising.

—Princess Beatrice's wedding cake, according to the *London World*, is made in three sections, and will weigh on completion about four hundred weight. A notable feature in the ornamentation is that all the flowers, buds, sprays and leaves are modeled in pure sugar and will be of snowy whiteness. The Princess will be attended by ten bridesmaids, all her nieces, namely, the three daughters of the Prince of Wales, three of the Duke of Edinburgh, two of Prince Christian, and two of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Princess will be given away by the Queen, and the bridegroom will be attended at the altar by his unmarried brothers, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis of Battenberg.

—Washington *Star*: Not only is the civil service of this government the most honest, most capable and most courteous of any public service in the world, but there is no private business of equal magnitude where the honesty and efficiency of the service is on such a high level. If the democrats intend to upset the service as a reward for political activity, let them say so, honestly. To mask a grab for salary under a lofty regard for "reform" is a very cowardly kind of cant.

—It is asserted that out of about 800 members of the church in Springfield, Ohio, of which the prohibitionist candidate for governor, the Rev. Dr. Leonard, is pastor, not more than 20 will vote for him.

—The ladies of the White House now living are: Mrs. James K. Polk, of Nashville; Mrs. Phillips, formerly Mrs. Betty Taylor Bliss, of Dandridge, Va.; Mrs. John Tyler, of Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, of Baltimore; Mrs. Martha Johnson Patterson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. McElroy, and Miss Cleveland.

—Professor Howitz, Superintendent of Forest Conservatory in Copenhagen, and for twelve years Superintendent of Forests in Australia, has given evidence on the subject of tree planting in Ireland, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Irish Industries. Ireland, he said, was so situated that it would grow almost all necessary timbers; and as the supply of pines in the United States would be worked out in twenty years, every country would soon have to look to itself for its own supplies of timber. In Ireland trees should be planted on the northern coast from Giant's Causeway, and along the western and southern coasts, and on the eastern wherever required for protection. Slip planting would cost £4 or £5 per acre, hole planting £6 to £7 per acre. In from thirty-four to thirty-eight years the produce would be worth from £33 to £78 per acre, or from £1 to £2 per acre per annum. By the abundant remains of oak in Ireland, nature had given a hint that oak should be raised in that country. One or two per cent. of the land, or from 20,000 to 40,000 acres of land, would be suitable for oak. Ireland, now, in regard to forests, was a land of nakedness. There was a great deal of land by the rivers suitable for osiers. These would be ready for market in three years. Basket-making was easily learnt and might become a considerable industry. In France whole towns had sprung up on it. Basket-makers in Ireland did not know there were osiers in the country, although there were some. Tree planting in Ireland would have to be carried out by a department of the State. One acre in every four or five in a country should be forest, so that out of 20,000,000 acres in Ireland 5,000,000 should be planted. In France, in a district of the Garonne, the population had increased by immigration in one generation from 25,000 to 5,000,000 in consequence of the planting of pines on large sandy regions, and the industries that had arisen in firewood, charcoal, tar, resin, and bark. The population was rich. Scotch firs or larches could be planted on mountain sides at from £3 to £8 per acre, and would be marketable for pit props and telegraph poles in twenty years. The planting of 5,000,000 acres in Ireland would cost about £20,000,000, but he believed it would pay.

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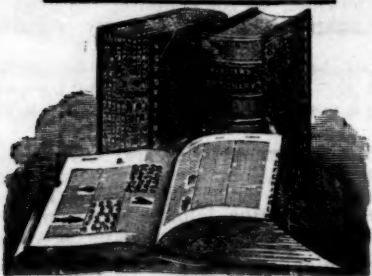
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